

The Ypsilantian

NINTH YEAR.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

NUMBER 432.

DIRECTORIES.

The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.

SMITHE & OSBAND, Publishers.

(GEO. C. SMITH, WM. M. OSBAND.)

THE YPSILANTIAN is published each Thursday afternoon, from the office, south side of Congress street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Payable in Advance.

Family Edition, eight pages: Per year, \$1.50; six months, 75c; three months, 40c; one month, 15c; single copies, 5c.

Local Edition, four pages: Per year, \$1; six months, 50c; three months, 30c; one month, 10c; single copies, 3c.

Advertising rates reasonable, and made known on application.

Address THE YPSILANTIAN, Ypsilanti, Mich.

MORE BUILDINGS.—John Norton is commencing two five-room cottages on his lot at the corner of Hamilton and Florence streets.

—Mrs. Arnold is adding an upright part to her house on the corner of Adams and Florence, and placing the old part upon a higher foundation.

—T. C. Owen is sending his tank house one story nearer the zenith, and it bids fair soon to be the tallest building in the state.

BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPTS.—Mr. A. A. Bedell last night came near being the victim of burglars. The attempt to enter his store was made at a window in the rear through which some time since the store was entered and plundered. The outlaws broke off the heavy blinds and began to remove a light of glass but the indications are that they were frightened away as they did not succeed in getting in. An electrical trap ought to be set for such chaps and it would not be the strangest thing in the world, if some dark night, some one on mischief bent, should experience a surprise and a cure of all burglarious instincts.

THE CROCUS.—This charming little flower delights us perhaps more than any other, because it is the very first to greet us in the spring. Almost before the snow is gone, sometimes, its yellow, purple, or pure white bloom bursts from the ground to tell us the winter is past. We noticed some of them in Mrs. Oberst's door yard last Saturday. The autumn crocus has the singular habit of flowering after the leaves have matured and disappeared, the long, white flower tube rising from the earth, like a spirit of a dead plant coming out of its grave. The crocus belongs to the iris family, which includes the gladiolus, and the dainty blue-eyed grass with its white variety.

THE RESULT OF WHISKY.—Last Friday a young man named Thomas A. Dignan whose father is an industrious and worthy resident of this city, stepped off the cars at the depot with more whisky on board than is conducive to the peace of community, and forthwith became involved in a controversy with John McCauley who chanced to be near. The result was John came off with a badly damaged eye, it having come into collision with a stone from the hand of said Dignan. From the generosity of his heart, John refused to enter complaint, and the young man was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. After examination he was fined five dollars and costs. The amount was paid and the young man left town for the public good.

A NEW CEMETERY.—Father DeBever has secured for St. John's Catholic parish fourteen acres on the corner of River street and the north line of the township, for a new cemetery. The ground cost \$1200 and is hilly and well suited to the purpose. The situation is east of the north limit of Highland Cemetery, and immediately south of the old Superior cemetery. The need of a new cemetery for the parish has been manifest for some time. No suitable lots remain unoccupied in the present one, and its location, practically within the city, is one that never should have been selected, and it ought not longer to be used. The new ground will be far superior to it in beauty of location and surface, and will be susceptible of improvement not possible for the old.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Dr. McCorkle and D. B. Greene are at Pontiac this week, in attendance upon the annual session of the Presbytery of Detroit.

KNIGHTS OF HABERDASHERY.—The following was handed us by a lady who is obliged often to pass the corner alluded to. Similar complaints come to us from localities near the depot. We think it is time the matter be attended to:

"Saturday afternoon about 6 o'clock a group of loafers were congregated as usual on the northwest corner of Congress and Huron streets, when one of their number broke into a torrent of profanity which he continued for sometime, raising his voice so as to be heard with nauseating distinctness fully a block away. Ladies and children were passing near, but there seemed to be in the crowd no sense of decency to which their presence might appeal.

"We are sorry to say that such occurrences are becoming far too frequent on our streets, and we respectfully ask our Marshal to see to it that the nuisance is abated. This corner must be passed by every one who has business downtown, and it is very unpleasant sometimes for ladies to be obliged to elbow their way through the rough crowd that is allowed to obstruct the sidewalk. Mothers, too, often have to send their little ones through the streets on errands; and surely they have a right to protest when these little ones come home to tell of the oaths and ribaldry they could not help hearing on the streets.

"Give us, Mr. Marshal, the protection which your office authorizes you to give, and you will have the gratitude of all lovers of order and decency."

NORMAL ITEMS.—Frank Schall and Nettie Durfee, class of '87, visited us last week.

PROF. GEORGE WILLIS COOKE, of Boston, is delivering his excellent lectures on Literary Women, in Conservatory Hall this week. Topic for Friday, "George Eliot and the writers of to-day."

THE JUNIOR CLASS will treat itself to a social meeting Saturday evening.

THE GREEK HISTORY CLASSES are studying Greek art.

BERT RICHARDSON was at the Normal Monday.

THE THIRD PUBLIC OF THE LYCEUM, last Friday night, was a pronounced success. It was in the nature of a prize contest. Four young ladies recited, and four gentlemen debated. Miss Ida Robbins and Mr. Perry Trowbridge, both Juniors, were prize-winners, although four of the contestants were Seniors. Consequently the Juniors are jubilant.

THE NEXT MEETING occurs to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the office of D. C. Griffen, all those wishing to join are invited to attend.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Last Monday evening, a meeting was held at the office of E. P. Allen, and a Republican Club organized, with the following officers:

President—D. C. Griffen, Secretary—C. Morley, Treasurer—H. D. Wells.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—S. B. Mareness, John Fuller, Frank Rathfon, John Ward, Dr. F. K. Owen, A. Grimes, Ed Thompson.

DR. JAMES HUESTON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, corner of Adams and Emmet Streets, Ypsilanti.

DR. KNICKERBOCKER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, corner of Adams and Emmet Streets, Ypsilanti.

O. E. PRATT, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, and Surgeon, office and residence on Huron street, opposite Episcopal Church.

A. FRASER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office and residence, Adams street, Street near Postoffice, Ypsilanti, Mich.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, first dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

MRS. FLORA H. RUCH, M. D.—RESIDENCE AND office corner of Washington and Huron streets, near M. E. church. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p.m.

K. OWEN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and residence, Adams street, between Cross and Emmet.

DR. GRIFFEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, D. C. Money Loaned, Notes and Mortgages bought and sold. No. 2 South Huron Street.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 1 South Huron Street, Ground Floor.

F. HINCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND Real Estate Exchange, Laible Block, Huron Street, Second Floor.

F. C. MORIARTY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, F. C. Allen & McCorkle's office, Huron Street, Ypsilanti, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, first dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

L. OUGHREIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work, flag walks, etc. Washington street.

New line of Gent's hose, 10, 15, 20 cents at the Bazaar.

The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.

SMITHE & OSBAND, Publishers.

(GEO. C. SMITH, WM. M. OSBAND.)

THE YPSILANTIAN is published each Thursday afternoon, from the office, south side of Congress street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

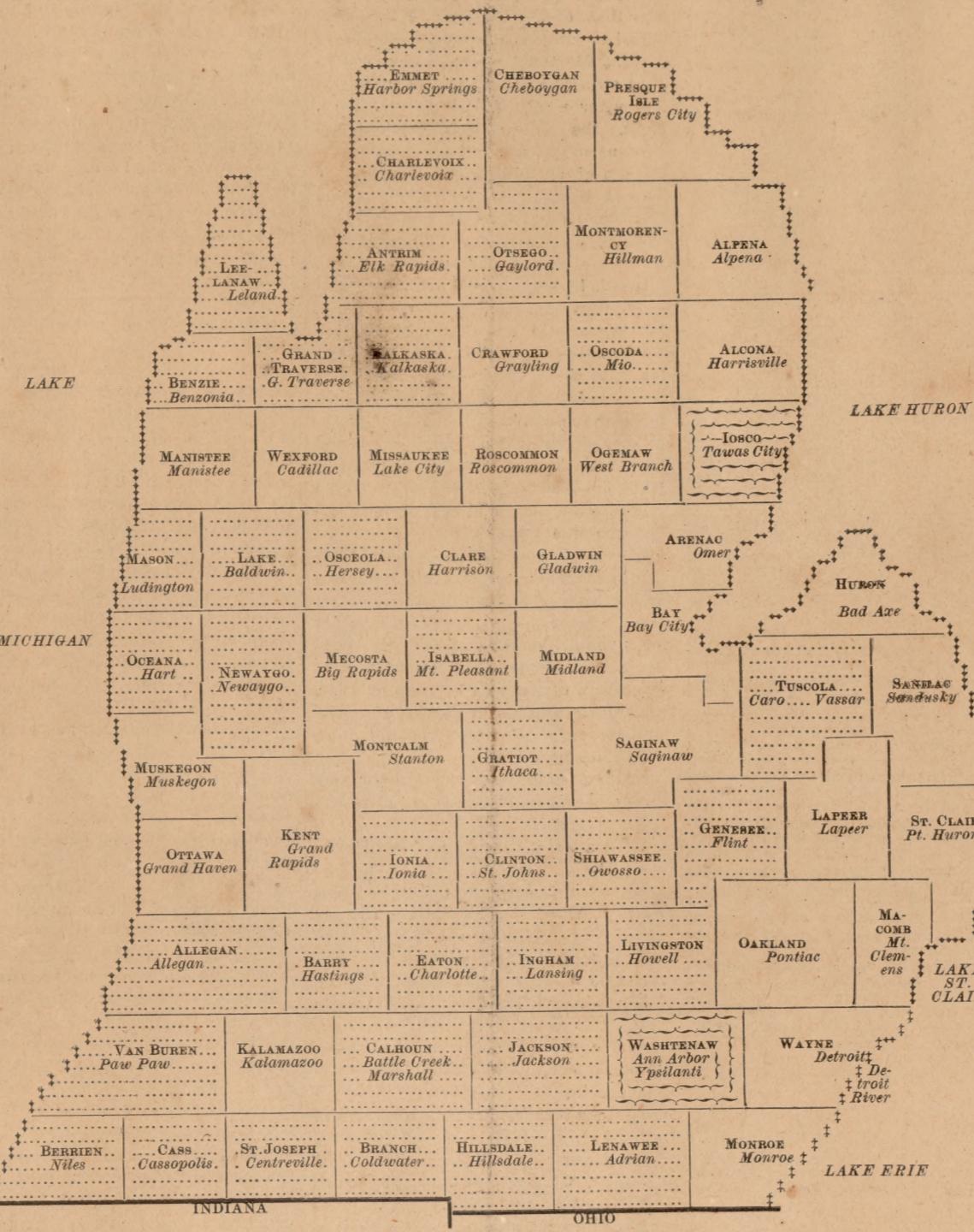
Payable in Advance.

Family Edition, eight pages: Per year, \$1.50; six months, 75c; three months, 40c; one month, 15c; single copies, 5c.

Local Edition, four pages: Per year, \$1; six months, 50c; three months, 30c; one month, 10c; single copies, 3c.

Advertising rates reasonable, and made known on application.

Address THE YPSILANTIAN, Ypsilanti, Mich.



Our Map.

Immediately after the last county voted on local option, we drew a map of the Lower Peninsula to illustrate the result of the elections, and submitted it to engravers in Detroit; but the interference in our business caused by the fire in our office prevented our carrying out the project as promptly as we intended, and two weeks later the Michigan Christian Advocate appeared with a similar engraved map, and then an advertising supplement of the Christian Herald of Detroit was re-

ceived with the same map. Whether the good brethren stumbled upon our idea, or invented it for themselves, is not important. Their map was a good one, except that it was faulty in not showing Arenac county, which was erected out of Bay five years ago. They used an old map for copy. Now we have set up our map in type, and if not quite so regular in shoreline as it might be, it gives a good idea of wet and dry districts, and their relative areas and positions. The 31 counties that have voted for prohibition are indicated by dotted surface; the two that have voted against it are indicated by waved lines; and the 31 counties that have not voted are blank. No county in the Upper Peninsula having voted, it is omitted. We found this part troublesome enough to set, and if any printer thinks it a simple job, he may try it for two or three days.

We have given the principal towns, for the better identification of the counties. The map will be convenient to preserve for indicating in like manner the result of future elections.

The Side Walk Obstructed.

The following was handed us by a lady who is obliged often to pass the corner alluded to. Similar complaints come to us from localities near the depot. We think it is time the matter be attended to:

"Saturday afternoon about 6 o'clock a group of loafers were congregated as usual on the northwest corner of Congress and Huron streets, when one of their number broke into a torrent of profanity which he continued for sometime, raising his voice so as to be heard with nauseating distinctness fully a block away. Ladies and children were passing near, but there seemed to be in the crowd no sense of decency to which their presence might appeal.

"We are sorry to say that such occurrences are becoming far too frequent on our streets, and we respectfully ask our Marshal to see to it that the nuisance is abated. This corner must be passed by every one who has business downtown, and it is very unpleasant sometimes for ladies to be obliged to elbow their way through the rough crowd that is allowed to obstruct the sidewalk. Mothers, too, often have to send their little ones through the streets on errands; and surely they have a right to protest when these little ones come home to tell of the oaths and ribaldry they could not help hearing on the streets.

"Give us, Mr. Marshal, the protection which your office authorizes you to give, and you will have the gratitude of all lovers of order and decency."

Normal Items.

Frank Schall and Nettie Durfee, class of '87, visited us last week.

PROF. GEORGE WILLIS COOKE, of Boston, is delivering his excellent lectures on Literary Women, in Conservatory Hall this week. Topic for Friday, "George Eliot and the writers of to-day."

THE JUNIOR CLASS will treat itself to a social meeting Saturday evening.

THE GREEK HISTORY CLASSES are studying Greek art.

BERT RICHARDSON was at the Normal Monday.

THE THIRD PUBLIC OF THE LYCEUM, last Friday night, was a pronounced success. It was in the nature of a prize contest. Four young ladies recited, and four gentlemen debated. Miss Ida Robbins and Mr. Perry Trowbridge, both Juniors, were prize-winners, although four of the contestants were Seniors. Consequently the Juniors are jubilant.

THE NEXT MEETING occurs to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the office of D. C. Griffen, all those wishing to join are invited to attend.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Last Monday evening, a meeting was held at the office of E. P. Allen, and a Republican Club organized, with the following officers:

President—D. C. Griffen, Secretary—C. Morley, Treasurer—H. D. Wells.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—S. B. Mareness, John Fuller, Frank Rathfon, John Ward, Dr. F. K. Owen, A. Grimes, Ed Thompson.

DR. GRIFFEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, D. C. Money Loaned, Notes and Mortgages bought and sold. No. 2 South Huron Street.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, No. 1 South Huron Street, Ground Floor.

F. HINCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND Real Estate Exchange, Laible Block, Huron Street, Second Floor.

F. C. MORIARTY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, F. C. Allen & McCorkle's office, Huron Street, Ypsilanti, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, first dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

L. OUGHREIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work, flag walks, etc. Washington street.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, first dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

L. OUGHREIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work, flag walks, etc. Washington street.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, first dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

L. OUGHREIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work, flag walks, etc. Washington street.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, first dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

L. OUGHREIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work, flag walks, etc. Washington street.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, first dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

L. OUGHREIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work, flag walks, etc. Washington street.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, first dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

L. OUGHREIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble,

The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1888.

WHAT A SPECTACLE we have at the national capital—the majority party in Congress filibustering against the consideration of a bill!! That is something new in the history of legislation, which has remained to be discovered by the statesmen of the democratic party. The minority party sometimes feel justified in filibustering to prevent the consideration of a bill which they deem iniquitous, when they would be unable by their votes to prevent its passage; but for the party having a large majority in Congress to adopt such a course proclaims their incapacity and their hopeless demoralization.

THE WISE MEN who are correcting the mistakes of Nature by sawing off the horns of cattle, are beginning to find that they, with all their wisdom, can commit mistakes almost as great as Nature makes. In England and Ireland, where the practice has long been followed, the cattle so treated for a few generations have degenerated; and now a dispatch from Bloomington, Ill., reports large herds suffering from decay of the parts, and lapsing into a very pitiable condition. The craze has had a great growth in that state, and we have recently been pained to notice that some valued friends have fallen victims to a delusion which first appeared there as the ravings of a troublesome crank.

RHODE ISLAND has had a change in her governmental affairs the past year, and is satisfied. The late election shows that her fortunes are, in the future, to be cast in with the republicans. It is generally a good thing, when a boy becomes dissatisfied with home, to let him try his fortunes away from the paternal roof; and the same applies to the people at large. Not satisfied with republican rule, Rhode Island was led to try democracy, but a year was sufficient to convince her of the desirability of a speedy return to former ways of life, and she, no doubt, comes back much wiser and perfectly happy to the old camp. Does any one mistrust that this forebodes a return of greater moment in the autumn?

THIS AGE is noted for its contempt of what was in other ages regarded as insurmountable obstacles. If a thing needs to be done, no matter what it is, how difficult, a way is found to do it. The latest instance of great engineering skill is the removal of Brighton Beach Hotel, an immense structure, weighing 5,000 tons and covering nearly two acres of ground. It seems this hotel was built so near the water line that the inroads made by the waves were liable to tumble it into the sea; so it was decided to move it inland. It was, therefore, the other day mounted on 120 flat cars on 24 tracks, and the first day was drawn by heavy locomotives 120 feet. The immense building moved without a crack and will soon be placed where old Neptune can not get access to it.

COL. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, son-in-law of the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and a well known philanthropist and Christian worker, has recently purchased "The Mail and Express," one of the brightest daily papers in New York City. The change of ownership makes a new departure in journalism as indicated by his placing in each issue some scripture text at the head of the column of editorial comments. Mr. Shepard assigns the following reason, given to a reporter for the Tribune: "I print the texts," he says, "because I think it desirable that men who are necessarily much absorbed in business should be reminded of the words of their Heavenly Father." A very good move, this, and a very good reason as well, and no place needs something of that sort more than New York city, and no place, we fear, will appreciate less.

PROHIBITIONISTS AND ABOLITIONISTS.
The address of Rev. Mr. Mead, referred to elsewhere in this issue, contained much that we can approve. His words touching the evils of the drink habit were eloquent and true. They ought to ring in the ears of this community, till these nurseries of crime, the saloons, are driven from our midst. Such words cannot be repeated too often, nor dwelt upon too earnestly. It seems strange, however, that men who have so clear a perception of the real needs of our social life, can be so short sighted in their conception of the methods by which those needs are to be met. They are accurate in diagnosing the disease, but fail disastrously when they attempt to prescribe a remedy. There must be a lurking consciousness in the minds of these men that their position is untenable, for on no other grounds can we explain their unfair and untrue statements relative to the attitude of the republican party on the question of temperance. While it is not claimed that that party is as pronounced as it might be, nevertheless these gentlemen know that the party does pronounce emphatically against the saloon, and is willing to go in the direction of its extermination as far as there is a promise of any practical results. To go farther than this is folly and not wisdom. Republicans do not propose to surrender the enormous influence of a great organization, and take to guerrilla warfare which can result only in inflicting injury upon friend and foe alike, or upon friend more than upon the common enemy. The temperance men of the party propose to fight the evil through the organization and not expend their energy in destroying the organization. To antagonize the best element in this great moral conflict, is to entrench more firmly the evil which it is sought to crush; and this is little less than madness.

REV. MR. MEAD may satisfy his conscience, in attempting to show that the republican party maintains an equivocal position on this question, but he knows, or ought to know, that his attempts betray his want of candor and sense of justice. He knows or ought to know that the great bulk of the republican party are as earnest and as untiring in their efforts to devise means to accomplish the overthrow of the

rum power, as the little faction he represents, and are vastly more practical and direct in their efforts. They are moving on the chord of the arc direct to the goal, while he and his company are moving on the arc. No great wisdom is required to predict who will reach the goal first.

It is exceedingly amusing to those who know our history, to witness the attempt of these gentlemen to trace a parallel between the conflict with slavery and with rum. One might suppose they would finally come to see that the logic of the case removes the ground from under their feet, and leaves them nowhere. If their efforts were confined to the work of rousing the people to a just sense of existing evils, and of educating the public conscience, they could use the illustration of slavery; but when they attempt to draw inspiration for separate political action from this source, they make themselves little less than ridiculous.

The only political result which the abolition party ever accomplished, was to defeat Mr. Clay and elect Mr. Polk; and every tyro in history knows that the election of Mr. Polk was the annexation of Texas and the triumph of slavery. By his election the institution was extended and the slave power increased in the country, by just so much influence as that vast state brought to its aid, in the councils of the nation. This was just the opposite of what the abolitionists were working for, and it is strange that the prohibitionists can see themselves in this mirror. Over and over again, their separate action at the polls has given whisky and the whisky power a new lease of life. There is scarcely a municipality in this state which does not furnish proof of this fact, and yet they persist in their irrational course. They strike ten blows for rum where they strike one against it. The abolition party, as a moral force, did good work; but when, in opposition to the advice of their wise leader, Garrison, it entered into partisan politics, it died amid the shouts of the triumphant slave oligarchy over the acquisition of Texas and an increase of political power. The great battle of slavery was fought by stalwart abolitionists within a political organization whose fundamental tenet on the slavery question was, "We can do indirectly what cannot be done directly." It was a party pledged to the principle of restraint, not abolition. Its members proposed to restrict where they could not abolish, and they saw and realized the immense advantage which a great organization would give them. Sumner and Seward and Hale, and others, had the courage and wisdom to stay in that organization though it fell far short of what they desired. Gerrit Smith and other extremists were too good for such fellowship, and, like guerrillas among the mountains, they concocted the John Brown raid, and were shorn of all influence for good after.

The republican party moved forward slowly, conservatively, but to a final result, in which the abolitionists might rejoice but could claim no political influence in bringing to pass. The Rev. Mr. Mead, we are told, is a Methodist and, therefore, he and the writer have a common interest. We honor and love that great organization which early threw over us its benign and Christian influence; but is there nothing in that organization but the judge of what is best for himself?"

Wyoming, where women vote and hold office, licenses saloons at \$100 to \$300, and reports comparatively little drinking.

The Cherokee Nation has had statutory prohibition since 1840, and Mr. Boudinot writes, "The material, social and moral condition of the people is much improved in proportion as the prohibition law is executed faithfully."

Nebraska and Illinois have high license laws, with minimum of \$500 and no maximum limit; and in the latter state municipal and county prohibition are in force in many places through the discretionary power of local authorities in the issue of license, practical local option being secured in the election of license and anti-license boards.

Indiana assesses a state license of \$100, and a local license not over \$100. The Secretary of State says the degree of observance of existing law is "poor."

Ohio has municipal option and state tax of \$100 to \$200, and four years ago cast over 300,000 votes for a prohibition amendment.

Minnesota has prohibition in a large proportion of the rural towns under town option, and a minimum fine of \$1000 in cities of 10,000, and \$500 elsewhere. The "Dead Line Law" excludes saloons from the residence portion of Minneapolis and confines them to the business streets.

Pennsylvania has a \$500 license, and votes upon a prohibition amendment next year.

New Jersey relegates the whole subject to the local authorities. California does the same.

Connecticut and Massachusetts have town option and graded license.

Vermont and New Hampshire have statutory prohibition indifferently enforced.

Rhode Island adopted constitutional prohibition last year.

Maine and Kansas have constitutional prohibition effectively enforced.

Iowa has statutory prohibition growing yearly in the effectiveness of its enforcement. The Secretary of State, replying to the inquiry if the existing policy had lessened the number of sellers, says, "Yes indeed!"

There is scarcely a state where the subject does not occupy a prominent place in the popular mind, and the growth of sentiment is everywhere in one direction. He is blind who cannot see its tendency and anticipate its result.

In the same line should the factious proceed if they have at heart the cause they represent. Within the republican party, you, Mr. Mead, can do the most efficient work. The trend of its movement is right. Its organization brings to the contest the grandest possibilities; and as you to-day rejoice that the factious did not destroy the church of your choice and of your love, in the evil days of the past, so, in this day of conflict, it is the part of wisdom to use your heaven-born gifts to insure what is best in the political field and use it to promote the ends for which you labor and for which you hope.

A glutton is one who digs his grave with his teeth.

Mr. Mead may satisfy his conscience, in attempting to show that the republican party maintains an equivocal position on this question, but he knows, or ought to know, that his attempts betray his want of candor and sense of justice. He knows or ought to know that the great bulk of the republican party are as earnest and as untiring in their efforts to devise means to accomplish the overthrow of the

PROGRESS OF THE CRUSADE.

There is scarcely need to call attention to our local option map in this paper. It calls attention to itself, and graphically illustrates the progress of the temperance crusade among the people of Michigan. Whether the law shall prove less effective than was anticipated, or not, the map shows what the people are disposed to do on the subject of restricting the evil; and what they are disposed to do they will find means to do if the present means shall prove abortive.

Progress in other states is not less marked. In Missouri, as late dispatches tell us, 83 counties and many towns have adopted prohibition in the last eight months, under a law that combines what was advocated in this paper over a year ago, and to which we were unable to attract the notice of the Detroit Tribune—county, town, and municipal option. The Missouri law went into effect last June. In addition to a state license ranging from \$25 to \$200 semi-annually, the county imposes a license of \$250 to \$400 for six months, where prohibition does not prevail. The Secretary of State writes us in reply to inquiries that the law is well observed and the business greatly restricted.

We do not hear much about Arkansas, but that state has made great progress. There is local option by counties, towns, cities, wards, and within a three-mile limit of any church or school of any grade, and the County Judge may in his discretion refuse all license in his county without a popular vote, under a law that has been sustained by the Supreme Court. A year ago, prohibition was in actual force under these laws in 48 entire counties out of 75, and in three-fourths of the areas of the state; and where license prevails the state and county tax is \$600, and the municipal tax \$800 to \$1500. The option in counties is submitted to vote; but in towns, cities and three-mile districts it is determined by majority petition of adult citizens including women.

In Georgia, prohibition under county option prevails over more than three-fourths of the state; and, to a considerable extent, in Alabama and Mississippi.

In Florida, 300 voters must approve an application for license by their signatures, and the saloon must pay \$150 tax each to the state, the county, and the town.

In South Carolina, liquor can only be sold by consent of municipal authorities who assess license in their discretion, ranging from \$200 to \$1000.

North Carolina and Virginia have town option, not very effective.

Tennessee and Texas voted last year upon constitutional prohibition, and lost it by narrow majorities in both states. So did Oregon and Michigan. Tennessee has a four-mile limit law.

Nevada passed an anti-treating law in 1885, which proved a dead letter and was repealed last year. The Secretary of State writes that it seems to be the general opinion that "every one must be the judge of what is best for himself."

Wyoming, where women vote and hold office, licenses saloons at \$100 to \$300, and reports comparatively little drinking.

The Cherokee Nation has had statutory prohibition since 1840, and Mr. Boudinot writes, "The material, social and moral condition of the people is much improved in proportion as the prohibition law is executed faithfully."

Nebraska and Illinois have high license laws, with minimum of \$500 and no maximum limit; and in the latter state municipal and county prohibition are in force in many places through the discretionary power of local authorities in the issue of license, practical local option being secured in the election of license and anti-license boards.

Indiana assesses a state license of \$100, and a local license not over \$100. The Secretary of State says the degree of observance of existing law is "poor."

Ohio has municipal option and state tax of \$100 to \$200, and four years ago cast over 300,000 votes for a prohibition amendment.

Minnesota has prohibition in a large proportion of the rural towns under town option, and a minimum fine of \$1000 in cities of 10,000, and \$500 elsewhere. The "Dead Line Law" excludes saloons from the residence portion of Minneapolis and confines them to the business streets.

Pennsylvania has a \$500 license, and votes upon a prohibition amendment next year.

New Jersey relegates the whole subject to the local authorities. California does the same.

Connecticut and Massachusetts have town option and graded license.

Vermont and New Hampshire have statutory prohibition indifferently enforced.

Rhode Island adopted constitutional prohibition last year.

Maine and Kansas have constitutional prohibition effectively enforced.

Iowa has statutory prohibition growing yearly in the effectiveness of its enforcement. The Secretary of State, replying to the inquiry if the existing policy had lessened the number of sellers, says, "Yes indeed!"

There is scarcely a state where the subject does not occupy a prominent place in the popular mind, and the growth of sentiment is everywhere in one direction. He is blind who cannot see its tendency and anticipate its result.

In the same line should the factious proceed if they have at heart the cause they represent. Within the republican party, you, Mr. Mead, can do the most efficient work. The trend of its movement is right. Its organization brings to the contest the grandest possibilities; and as you to-day rejoice that the factious did not destroy the church of your choice and of your love, in the evil days of the past, so, in this day of conflict, it is the part of wisdom to use your heaven-born gifts to insure what is best in the political field and use it to promote the ends for which you labor and for which you hope.

A glutton is one who digs his grave with his teeth.

Mr. Mead may satisfy his conscience, in attempting to show that the republican party maintains an equivocal position on this question, but he knows, or ought to know, that his attempts betray his want of candor and sense of justice. He knows or ought to know that the great bulk of the republican party are as earnest and as untiring in their efforts to devise means to accomplish the overthrow of the

LITTLE RHODY.
Little Rhody took to flirting
As maidens sometimes do;
Set aside her old-time sweetheart
Loyal, tried, and true.

Little Rhody learned a lesson
As maidens sometimes do;
Just a single year sufficed her
Of her sweetheart new.

Little Rhody owned her folly
As maidens sometimes do;
Back she came with vote emphatic;
"Count me, henceforth, true!"

First National Bank,
Established 1860.

Capital & Surplus, \$100,000

Individual Liability of Stockholders, \$150,000

D. L. QUIRK, President. CHAS. KING, Vice-Pres.

W. L. PACK, Cashier.

T. S. ANDERSON, Pres. H. C. PARKE, V. P.

R. S. MASON, Cashier.

Atorneys—Walker & Walker.

State Savings Bank,
91 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$200,000.

Four per cent. interest paid on Savings deposits.
Directors—R. A. Alger, T. S. Anderson, M. S. Smith, Hugh McMillan, F. J. Hecker, W. R. Anderson, R. S. Mason, C. L. Freer, G. H. Russel, W. C. McMillan, J. K. Bell, H. C. Parke.

Attorneys—Walker & Walker.

Of the Choicest Varieties, and a general line of

Nursery Stock can be procured of

WM. W. PHILLIPS,

Prospect St. South, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty!

DR. A. B. SPINNEY,

Cornerstone Building at the Foot of ST. AVENUE
Sandusky, where he is prepared to examine and treat all forms of Chronic Diseases. Special attention will be given to the treatment of

CATARRH, THROAT, LUNG,

—AND—

EYE AND EAR DISEASES!

Persons suffering from diseased vision and unable to find glasses, can have their eyes examined and glasses made to order.

Dr. Spinney has been 15 years in active general practice, also 12 years in the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Will be at the Sanitarium every Sunday.

Residence corner Adams and Michigan Streets.

CARPETS.

We have just received the Largest Stock of CARPETS ever shown in Ypsilanti or vicinity.

INGRAIN CARPETS in all the intermediate grades, and the BEST makes of INGRAIN CARPETS.

A Full Line of STAIR CARPETS.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS in several grades and makes.

Best Five-Frame BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET and WILTON CARPETS.

OUR PRICES on these goods defy competition. Our stock of CARPETS contains the

CHOICEST PATTERNS from the best manufacturers, and are all new selections made this Spring.

We would urge all wanting anything in the way of CARPETS to arrange to make us a visit, as we can surely entertain them for some time in this department. Our GOODS and the

selection of Patterns will speak louder than words.

CARPETS will be made according to order at LOWEST RATES.

LACE CURTAINS.

In an endless variety. Also TURCOMAN AND CHENILLE CURTAINS.

WINDOW SHADES.

A Large Assortment of Window Shades mounted on SPRING FIXTURES at Very Low Prices.

CURTAIN POLES with many different kinds of Ends.

F. K. REXFORD & SONS,

CONGRESS STREET, YPSILANTI.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

Do you think



The Ypsilantian.

WE ARE TO WATCH.

LESSON III, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 15.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxiv, 42-51. Golden Text, Mark xiii, 37—Memorize Verses 42, 43, 44—Comment by Rev. H. S. Hoffman.

[From Student Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.]

Notes.—V. 42. Watch, because of the unexpectedness and suddenness of His coming; V. 43. Houses broken, dug through, for short weight in the east were built of sunburned clay, which was often dug through. V. 44. Ready, not only watchfulness, but prepared for His coming. V. 45. Faithful and wise, watching and ready. V. 46. Blessed, used by Christ, always denotes something exceptional and rare. V. 47. A great reward for a rare man. V. 48. Evil, because unfaithful—unfaithfulness springs from unbelief. V. 49. Unbelief leads to cruelty, rioting and wickedness. V. 51. Asunder, cut off from God's people and God's presence. Weeping and gnashing of teeth, excluded forever from hope, "weeping" because of the opportunities lost eternally, "gnashing his teeth" as he remembers the folly of his course; his eternity is made up of regrets and self censure. This the fire that is never quenched.

Jesus had left the temple never to return to it again. He had predicted its destruction. In company with his disciples, he journeys toward Bethany. On the way over the hill he tells them many things about the destruction of Jerusalem, the end of the age and of his coming again. The Great Word for watch is closely allied with the word wake. The master enjoins not a curious looking for his coming, but a vigilance and diligence that overlooks no duty and indulges in no indecision.

We too, must watch against temptations, evil influences, unfaithfulness and all the works of the devil.

We must watch for his coming with hope and joy. And hasten it by watching for the signs of his spiritual presence, and for openings and opportunities to serve him. The obscurity and uncertainty as to the time of his coming is the reason why we should watch. The event itself is as certain as death, but the time of the event is most uncertain. The destruction of Jerusalem was a type of Christ's second coming, which will take place in due time.

V. 43. The duty of watchfulness is illustrated by one watching against robbers. Not knowing when they may come, the prudent householders must keep a constant watch. Otherwise there is no safety. If he knew the day and hour when the burglar would come, constant watchfulness would not be a necessity.

V. 44. Included in this state of watchfulness is the idea of preparation. Only those not ready find his coming uncomfortable to most. We must not profess but our lives must be in accordance with our profession. Readiness to meet Christ, at a moment's warning or without any warning at all, is the duty of every Christian.

V. 45-47. Here the duty of watchfulness is illustrated by a faithful servant or steward. Faithfulness and ability make a good servant a ruler over others, a position he did not abuse, for he wisely dispensed food to those under him. The ministrations of Christ over their office pertain to the fact that they give the word of life to us, and they are rewarded for their work's sake.

Note the reward which Christ gives. It is both outward and inward. Larger rulership, higher spheres, greater opportunities are given, together with greater capacity and richer experience.

V. 48. As true watching is connected with faith, so not watching is connected with unbelief. The wicked servant says or thinks "in his heart" what he is afraid or ashamed to speak openly. The worst skepticism is that which lurks in the heart. Unbelief is the primal cause of all evil thinking and acting.

V. 49. Unbelief leads the evil servant not only to neglect the household in not giving nourishment to its inmates, but to maltreat his fellow servants who were faithful to their absent Lord. They were abused because they were faithful.

One sin leads to another, and the lesser to the greater. Next he resorts to worldliness and immorality. Tyranny over others usually goes hand in hand with laxity toward ourselves and ends in self indulgence.

V. 50. Christ still "lord" of the sinful servant at last comes. Thoughts that he would not come, did not avail to hinder his coming. The unexpectedness of his coming is again made prominent.

V. 51. The loving and tender Saviour here uses words suggestive of the most terrible punishment of the wicked. "Shall be cut asunder" means that the body shall be cut into two parts as by a saw or other instrument of torture. Christ uses the strongest words of reprobation when speaking of the punishment of the wicked. He drew his metaphors from the most terrible modes of punishment.

The wicked servants is a "hypocrite" because he under the guise of fidelity expected at last to present himself to his lord, and because

under the semblance of official zeal he tormented his fellow servants. His place was appointed with "hypocrites." Luke has it "with unbelievers" for disbelief is at the bottom of all hypocrisy. He must go with hypocrites because he is one. Each person at last must go to his own place of rewards and to his own company.

The last clause of the verse denotes the bitter agony of the mind and soul. "Weeping," because of opportunities forever lost; "gnashing of teeth," because he remembers the folly of his course. Eternity is spent in unavailing regrets and in the sullen rage of self-condemnation.

The Well-bred Girl.

Never laughs or talks loudly in public places.

Are you made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Frank Smith.

Never turns around to look after anyone when walking on the street.

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both my wife and I owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Frank Smith.

Never wears clothing so singular or striking as to attract particular attention in public.

Shiloh's catarrh remedy—a positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and canker mouth. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never speaks slightly of her mother and says she "don't care" whether her behaviour meets with maternal approval or not.

"Hackmack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never snubs other young ladies, even if they happen to be less popular or well-favored than herself.

Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve you of whooping cough and bronchitis. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Ladies

In delicate health, and all who suffer from habitual constipation, will find the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, more easily taken and more beneficial in effect than any other remedy. It acts promptly yet gently on the Bowels, kidneys, liver, and Stomach, and does not sicken or debilitate.

William Patterson was killed on Saturday by a boiler explosion at Kavanaugh, Idaho. This should settle the question of what struck him.

A Druggist Says.

Marvin C. Brown, Druggist, Meredith Village, N. H., says: "I have sold your Sulphur Bitters for years, and, contrary to most medicines, I never sold a bottle to any one who said it did not help them. They cured me of those terrible sick headaches when every remedy failed." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

It looks very much as though the United States would have to tan Morocco.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Frank Smith, druggist.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Frank Smith, druggist.

Never takes refreshments at a restaurant after attending an entertainment, unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself.

GEN. ALFRED E. TERRY has just paid \$50,000 for a residence at New Haven, Conn.

AN Ohio orchardist claims that apples at \$1.50 a barrel are more profitable than wheat at seventy-five cents a bushel.

MR. LABOUCHERE says that Abbotsford, the beautiful home of Sir Walter Scott, is in the market, to be let for a term of years. The place now belongs to Sir Walter's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, and brings in a fine income from tourists who visit the home of Scott every summer.

FRANK STOCKTON is not satisfied with the ordinary fame of a clever story-teller. He wants to become a benefactor and philanthropist and has invented an illuminated key-hole that will enable men to go home at any hour of the night and be able to get in without rousing the neighborhood.

It is said that dry-rot, the enemy of builders, is a sort of contagious disease. Good authorities state that it can be carried by saws and other tools which have been in contact with affected wood, and that such contact and impregnation is often the cause of the mysteriously rapid decay of originally sound timbers.

The following is recommended as an efficient means of removing particles from the eye: Make a loop by doubling a horse-hair. Raise the lid of the eye in which is the foreign particle, slip the loop over it, and placing the lid in contact with the eyeball withdraw the loop, and the particle will be drawn out with it.

The Ceylon tea industry has already assumed large proportions. There are probably now 200,000 acres of tea planted in Ceylon, giving employment to 1,200 British managers and superintendents and 300,000 British subjects from India and Ceylon. The probable export of tea from Ceylon in 1890 will, it is said, be 40,000,000 pounds, and by the end of the century 100,000,000 pounds.

ANY community of farmers can by co-operation in the purchase of thoroughbred male greatly improve their stock in single season, and at but a small expense to each, while the enhanced value of the stock would more than compensate for the effort. It really costs nothing to improve, as improvement is simply adding additional value to the stock.

It may prove to be a false step, but Clara Foltz, the woman lawyer, political orator and ex-editor, of San Diego, Cal., declares her intention of offering her vote at the fall election and carrying her case to the highest court if her ballot is refused. The friends of Mrs. Foltz are cheering her on with a hope that she may legally demonstrate the falsity of the construction of the Constitution, which allows an Indian or a negro to vote and leaves women out.

A COMPOSITION has been produced which may prove valuable to bookbinders, having for its purpose the rendering waterproof of leather, cloth, paper, etc. It is a mixture of water, silicate of soda, resin, alum, potash, fish glue, sulphate of zinc, and sulphate of copper in various proportions. The application is said to render the material impervious to the influence of oil or water, and, if a variety of ingredients increase, practical utility, should be very valuable.

To draw or write on glass *The Scientific American* advises the use of a varnish of sugar. This is made as follows: Dissolve equal parts of white and brown sugar in water to thin syrup, add alcohol, and apply to hot glass plates. The film dries very readily, and furnishes a surface on which it is perfectly easy to write with pen or pencil. The best ink to use is India ink, with sugar added. The drawing can be made permanent by varnishing with a lac or mastic varnish.

NEITHER in China nor Japan need you look for beauty of architecture in the sense generally implied by that term. Their temples are, one and all, of the same type, which is simply that of one-storyed Indian bungalow, with its veranda and heavy roof; nevertheless, some of the larger temples have a certain solemnity and a wealth of rich color. In the Honan Temple the interest centers in three colossal gilt figures which represent the three Buddhas, on either side of whom are ranged a number of statues. All the minor adjuncts of lanterns, draperies and temple furnishings are handsome and harmonious.

No surprising discoveries were made in the field of electricity during 1887, but there was a remarkable development of its practicable application. One of the most important discoveries was that sparks in tubes disassociate iodine, bromine, and chlorine. Immense improvements have been made in the construction of dynamos, motors, accumulators, and secondary generators, and in consequence the electric lighting of railroads and street-cars has entered upon a commercial and successful stage. The application of powerful electric currents to smelting, as in the Cowles process for producing aluminum, and to welding as proposed by Elihu Johnson, is gaining rapid progress, while the use of enormous dynamos for the deposition of pure copper from impure ores is gaining ground with gigantic strides.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From all Parts of the World.

EAST.

Josephine Sooy, ex-State Treasurer of New Jersey, who defaulted in 1869, and was impeached, removed, and later sentenced to a term of imprisonment, dropped dead Monday in Camden. He was about 70 years of age.

John L. Sullivan, through his manager, Harry Phillips, at Boston Monday challenged any man in the world, Khrain 'preferred, to a fight Marquis of Queensberry rules, for \$5,000 or \$10,000 a side.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Fire Engineers, Chief Swenie, of Chicago, among them, held a meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio, Tuesday to arrange the programme and fix the date for the next annual convention at Minneapolis.

The woman's suffrage bill was killed in the House of the New York General Assembly, at Albany, Monday, and Mrs. Lillie Denevere Blake, president of the State Woman's Suffrage Association, has ordered an indignation meeting.

At New York Sunday Mrs. Catherine O'Shaughnessy took a dose of cathartics, simply to note its effects, and died Monday morning. Her husband also took some of the stuff and was arraigned in court on a charge of attempting to commit suicide, but was acquitted. He said he took the poison "just for fun."

The Ohio society of New York, gave a banquet at Delmonico's Saturday night in honor of the Marietta, O., celebration.

Owing to a falling off in business caused by the strikes, 500,000 freight employees on the Western division of the New York Central have been suspended.

At the celebration at Marietta, O., Saturday, Gov. Foraker, Senator Hoar, ex-President Hayes, and others delivered speeches.

Fred B. Dilley, editor of the *Wyoming Valley Times*, of Kingston, Pa., went to New York city Monday with \$1,000 to buy a press. While he disappeared, and his father, Butler Dilley, who went on Wednesday to look for his son, is now missing also. There is nothing to account for the disappearance of the younger Dilley, and it is feared he fell a victim to bungo men.

Ambrose White, recently Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati, was indicted Friday for embezzlement and for receiving goods under false pretenses.

While Mrs. Mary Smith, of Wanameric, Pa., was making whiskey Friday, the pot containing it fell into the fire, the whisky blazed up, setting fire to her clothing and burning her to death. Her three children, who tried to save her, were fatally burned, and her husband is said to have become insane when he heard of the accident.

Customs inspectors at New York Friday searched Mrs. Frank De Goe, a Chicago boarding-house keeper, just arrived from Antwerp on the steamer Begijnland, and found a pair of gold earrings in her hat and three watches, several rings and other jewelry in her pockets. The jewelry was sent to the seizure rooms.

The executive board of the Knights of Labor has advised the employees of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works to return to work on the terms proposed by Mr. Carnegie, and it is believed that the trouble will soon be settled.

In a hotel at New York Friday night the Rev. Mr. Sutherland, an evangelist (better known as "Senator Bob Hart, of the variety stage), was found dead in bed. He had been drinking heavily with old friends during the afternoon.

A jury was sequestered Thursday morning in the trial of M. E. Billings, at Waverly, Ia., for the murder of County Attorney Kingsley, and two witnesses were examined.

Another conference of flint-glass manufacturers and workers has been called for early next week, when another attempt will be made to settle the strike. The conference was called by the manufacturers.

In a clay pigeon match at Dayton, O., Thursday, Rolla Hakes bowed 117 blue rocks, eighteen yards rise, out of a possible 120, in the face of a high wind.

Near Lima, O., Wednesday night, a Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago passenger train was stoned and fired at by a mob of unknown men. There were a number of Reading men on the train and it is supposed that they were the objects of the attack. Several were injured, but none seriously.

Jacob Sharp, notorious for his connection with New York street railway schemes, who was convicted of bribing aldermen, died Thursday night.

The governing board of Harvard has refused to permit the university nine to play practice games with professional base ball club.

Melbourne McDowell, Fanny Davenport's leading man, has sued his wife for absolute divorce.

Miss Frances Feibiger, daughter of Admiral Feibiger, United States Navy, took the white veil Tuesday in Mount De Sales Nunnery, near Baltimore.

Gustav Feising, editor of the Toledo (Ohio) *Volksgenossen*, died Wednesday of injuries received the night before from some unknown cause.

The pastor of a Methodist church, at Norwalk, Conn., the Rev. Arthur Simms, has announced that he will renounce Methodism, owing to its rules for assignment of pastors to churches, regardless of the wishes of either.

John A. Logan, son of the late General Logan, aided by six officers, dispersed riotous strikers from Mr. Logan's stone quarry at Carbon, Pa., Monday. A dozen shots were exchanged, an Italian receiving a bullet in the knee. A number of the disturbances were imprisoned.

Benjamin Harrison Brewster, ex-Attorney General of the United States, died Wednesday morning in his home at Philadelphia, aged 71.

Luther Shaffer, aged 22, was hanged Wednesday at Lock Haven, Pa., for the murder of Isaiah Colby and his wife last August.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Recently a party of farmers from Kansas and Indian Territory towns invaded No Man's Land, and captured and hanged four horse-thieves. They have "rounded up" nine others, and intend to lynch them at the first opportunity.

The Ministerial Association of the Christian Church for Central Illinois met in annual session at Normal Tuesday.

Constables Waite and Binegar, of Marion, Ind., were arrested Monday on a grand jury indictment charging them with bribing a jury in the interests of a saloonkeeper, Jasper N. Watson, who was tried there recently.

Report comes from Louisville that United States Judge Howell E. Jackson is prominently mentioned for the Chief Justice, and that Senators Sherman and Allison have intimated that if appointed they would vote for his confirmation.

The Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute was burned Monday morning. The 500 pupils escaped, but lost a portion of their books and wraps. The structure, which cost \$150,000, was not insured.

The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution Monday protesting against the proposed removal of the duty from flasked oil.

Hanlon reached Detroit Monday and signed a contract to play ball this season for \$2,900—an increase of \$700.

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision Monday in the case of William L. Powell, plaintiff in error, vs. the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, affirming the constitutionality of the statute that State making it unlawful to manufacture butter or cheese, or any article designed to take the place of those articles, from any compound other than unadulterated milk or cream. Justices Field and Harlan dissented.

President Cleveland on Friday nominated Brigadier General George Crook, to be Major General, and Colonel John R. Brooks, of the Third Infantry, to be Brigadier General.

The Grand Arch Council of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, in session at Washington Thursday, selected Chicago as the place for their next convention.

For a second time the United States Supreme Court has denied the application for rehearing in the "drive-well" cases.

The International Convention of Women Suffragists began its sessions Monday at Almgård's Opera House in Washington. The attendance was large, delegates being present from associations in France, England, Ireland, Finland, Norway, India, and Canada. Elizabeth Cady Stanton delivered the address of welcome, and during the day and evening papers of much interest were read.

THE BOYCOTT IS OFF.

Engineers, Switchmen, and Firemen Will No Longer Refuse to Touch "Q" Cars.

Wise Counsels Prevail on Both Sides and the Roads Resume Business.

The boycott on Burlington freight came to an end for the second time Tuesday night. The strikes on the St. Paul, Ft. Wayne, and Michigan Central railroads are ended and there will be no further spread of the troubles which have threatened for several days to demoralize the entire commercial interests of Chicago.

The switchmen steamed up as usual in the various yards Wednesday morning and proceeded to handle all the cars offered without discrimination against the Burlington road. This result was brought about through the mediation of Chief Sergeant of the Firemen's Brotherhood.

The switchmen realized that the backbone of their strike was broken when the Michigan Central men returned to work Tuesday. Another reason why they gave up the fight was the successful transfer of trains made by the St. Paul road. The train which the St. Paul company sent to the stock yards in the morning was alive with the special policemen of the company. They guarded it at every point and the strikers saw that the company was in earnest. The gage of strength was withdrawn and the switchmen stood by.

Shortly after the close of the Michigan Central strike the switchmen, firemen, and engineers of the various roads decided at a crowded meeting that the employees of each road should use their own judgment about returning to work. This was the signal for a stampede to get under the cover of their old places. The Fort Wayne men asked Superintendent McCrea if they might return in a body. Mr. McCrea's reply was that they would all be taken back if they agreed to handle freight without discrimination. This was agreed to, and the men began work Wednesday morning, despite the fact that they were discharged and paid off Tuesday. The Pennsylvania road breaks its record of not taking back discharged strikers.

Early in the evening the same request to be reinstated in their places was made by the St. Paul men to Superintendent Clarke. The request was granted on the same conditions. Superintendent Clarke, Assistant Superintendent Earling, and other officials of the St. Paul road held a conference here Tuesday afternoon and were apprised by Chief Sergeant, who spoke both for the switchmen and brotherhood men, that the strikers were willing to return to work in the morning without conditions. The officials agreed about 7 o'clock to take all the men back and the latter were so notified by Chief Sergeant.

In the winter of 1884-85, rumor began coupling the names of Mrs. Haseltine and Morse together, and also the names of John D. Curran and Miss Annie Park in a manner that led to the belief that Mrs. Haseltine had forgotten her very prudent carriage with Morse, and that John Curran was more than a friend to the bosom companion of Mrs. Haseltine. The two were always together, and so bold were their action that they grew to be known as "the big four." Mr. Haseltine had no intimacy of the state of affairs until the next summer, when the truth accidentally became known to him. He investigated the stories, satisfied himself beyond the shadow of a doubt that his wife had been too intimate with Morse, if not with Curran, secured a revolver and shot Morse dead on sight. In the trial that followed Haseltine was cleared upon the grounds of emotional insanity, one of his counsel being Daniel Vorhees, of Indiana. The evidence introduced was convincing that the four were guilty of the offense charged, and it was shown that they had indulged in acts of depravity too disgusting for publication. After Haseltine's acquittal it is reported to have said: "John Curran I can not live in the same city; he must leave the place; if we ever meet, one of us will surely die." After this John did leave the city and has not been here often since.

PLUNGED INTO THE RIVER.

A Train on the St. Paul Road Dashes off a Bridge in Iowa.

One of the worst accidents that has ever happened on the Iowa and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road occurred Thursday morning about three miles west of New Hampton, Iowa. The west-bound passenger train plunged over a bridge into the Wapsie River, swollen to a fearful torrent. The engine, baggage car, and smoker were piled together in the river where the water was ten feet deep, the two passenger cars following. Five dead bodies have been taken from the wreck and it is thought others have been lost. Over twenty were injured, many of them severely.

The train was composed of a baggage and express car, two passengers, one smoker, and a sleeper. The passenger coaches were but fairly filled, but the smoker contained about forty men, women, and children, most of whom were foreigners.

The train had pulled over the first bridge and was a short distance from the main bridge when the engine struck a large cake of ice that had floated down the stream and had lodged directly across the track. The engine left the rails and plunged down an embankment of about six feet into the river. The tender tore loose and plunged ahead of the engine into the river. The smoker kept the track until it was thrown over on the tender, and rolling down the embankment was submerged in the water. The two passenger cars left the track, but were not badly wrecked and none of the passengers seriously injured. The smoker was the only car left on the track. In less than thirty minutes not a person remained in either of these coaches and, strange to say, none was seriously injured. Meanwhile men from New Hampton arrived on the scene and their attention was attracted to the smoking car.

At they approached the scene presented was awful. The car was almost entirely submerged in water, the side being upward. Men were soon on top, and the injured, dead, and dying were taken out. As nearly as the conductor can remember when he passed through, there were in this car at least forty persons. The twenty-eight who were alive were lifted out and were comfortably provided for. From the bottom of the car five dead bodies were taken out.

CLARKSON BOUGHT BY BOSTON.

The Crack Pitcher's Price was \$10,000—The Negotiations.

The result of a lot of telegraphing between Boston and the New York tax office is determined.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, the bill granting to the Billings and Clark Fork City Railroad the right through the Crow Indian reservation, was taken up, and a provision inserted that the railroad should not be allowed to run through the Crow Indian reservation.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for losses incurred by the failure of that corporation.

After some debate, the amendment was carried by a vote of 38 to 13.

HOUSE.—In the House April 2nd, Mr. Mills, of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Mills Tariff bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, introduced the bill and it was referred to the Select Committee on Internal Revenue.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, the bill was referred to the Select Committee on Internal Revenue.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, a bill to empower the Postmaster General to provide for the collection and delivery of mail in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants was introduced.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Illinois, a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. McPherson, a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor in cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor in cities of less

STATE NEWS.

A Resume of the Principal Items of News in Three Great States.

ILLINOIS.

—George Seaton, a storekeeper at Englewood, hugged and kissed Miss Clara Goebel against her will. She had him arrested and was fined \$200.

The epidemic of measles is raging at Homer. There have been over 200 well developed cases. They are mostly of a mild form and confined to children.

—Herbert Coister, a 14-year-old lad, while looking down an elevator shaft in the pottery works at Peoria, was struck by the descending elevator and fatally injured.

Jens Hansen fell from the platform of the Steer accommodation on the Chicago & Alton, a few miles north of Dwight and received such injuries that he cannot live.

—Joseph Clook, a resident of Quincy, committed suicide by taking morphine. He was one of the heirs to a large estate, and had been drinking heavily for the past few days.

—B. Brooks was arrested in Peoria trying to cash a bogus check for \$355. He is said to have served eight years for forgery in Memphis, Tenn., and to have traveled under several aliases.

—James Travis of North Alton, who has been bedridden six years on account of wounds received in the war, has been awarded a pension, with arrears amounting to \$1,500.

—The body of Harden Wall, the young farmer drowned while trying to ford Broad Creek while the stream was overflowed, has been recovered. Wall was drunk when the accident occurred.

—The five-year-old daughter of Dick Erick, of Kankakee, fell into a boiler of scalding water and died in an hour from her burns. Her body was completely submerged and the flesh was literally boiled.

—A German laborer named Joe Findley mysteriously disappeared from Galtin and has not been heard from. He had considerable money with him. His wife is prostrated with grief and her life is despaired of.

—While in the act of robbing an early train at Vandalia, ex-sheriff A. J. Taylor was knocked down and robbed of \$105. Three years ago Mr. Taylor met with a like misfortune, being at that time robbed \$800.

—It has been decided to plant trees in the State House grounds on Arbor Day in the memory of Lincoln, Grant, Logan, and Douglas, and the families of the distinguished gentlemen have been asked to each make a selection.

—While George Thompson, the nineteen-year-old son of J. G. Thompson, was duck shooting on the flats northwest of Hume, his gun was accidentally discharged, the load taking effect in the young man's abdomen. The wound is fatal.

—Frequent, is excited over mysterious fires that have been breaking out spontaneously in the house of Louis Hildebrand, in the floors or walls, some times before the eyes of puzzled investigators, but the cause can be assigned.

—R. H. Anderson, a well-known citizen, was found dead in his room at Moline. He had been given to periodical sprees, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death from excessive drink." He was 49 years of age and single.

—Henry Lane, a German farmer, living near Shunway, fatally stabbed his wife while under the influence of liquor and then committed suicide by hanging. Lane was quite wealthy and belonged to one of the leading German families of this country.

—An important criminal prosecution has just been concluded in the Circuit Court at Champaign. Onia Andrews, a widow woman living near Tuesville, was found guilty of poisoning some cattle belonging to William T. Parsons, her neighbor, and was fined \$300 and costs.

—Sheriff Grundy arrested in Fountain county, Indiana, Charles Young, Jr., of Bismarck, for robbing his grandfather's safe of \$900 last winter. All but \$30 was recovered. The grand jury indicted the young man, although his grandfather did not want him prosecuted.

—The series of temperance lectures now being held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Streeter by Will J. McConnell are meeting with great success. The attendance has been very large, the church being crowded nightly. Over fifteen hundred persons have signed the pledge.

—Robert Hanson, a well-known young man of Elkhart, suicided by shooting himself. He had been paying attention to a young belle of the village. She accepted the escort of a rival to an entertainment, whereupon Hanson went to his room, secured a pistol and put a bullet through his heart.

—The six-year-old son of Henry Essey, a well-to-do farmer of Prairie Home, while playing with an open pocket-knife fell to the floor and plunged the blade into his abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound, through which a portion of his bowels protruded. He is in a very critical condition, and may not recover.

MICHIGAN.

—Montcalm County will vote on local option May 1.

—One hundred Frenchmen of Bay City have organized a political naturalization club.

—The large barn of Mrs. B. O'Connell, two miles north of Montague, was destroyed by fire. Four cows were burned to death.

—L. W. Lamb thinks of moving his knitting works from Concord to Abilene, Kansas, where a bonus of \$15,000 has been offered him.

—The Michigan State Board of Health urges the local boards in some of the cities of the state to make from house to house inspections.

—W. R. Wales has fled from Detroit, where he is accused of having operated a bogus real-estate office and having swindled many persons.

—Treasurer Merrick, of Ogemaw Township, had \$800 in cash and a check for \$400 stolen from his bed room. There is no clue to the robbers.

—There will be a reunion of the Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and Battalion C. Third Michigan Artillery, at Owosso, April 25.

—Pierce and Oakley, the fakirs of assumed cow-boy training, who tried to fleece the people of Cleves, go to the House of Correction for six months.

—Simon O'Neill, an old soldier who entered the army in 1857 and served through the civil and three Indian wars, committed suicide by hanging at Detroit.

—In the United States Court at Grand Rapids, Colin Campbell was sentenced to one year and six months in the House of Correction for pension frauds.

—During the recent blizzard in the Upper Peninsula some of the lumber camps were on short allowance for several days, and at one place the men had only beans and tea against a week.

—At Battle Creek, a young man named Stevens has been inoculated with glanders by striking a horse in the mouth with the back of his hand, an abrasion being made by the blow.

—The passengers of the steamer Sanford, fast in the ice off Frankfort, reached that city, having left the boat and walked ashore across the ice. The Sanford was released and reached Manistee.

—The body of Laben Allen, a wealthy farmer, aged fifty-five, was found in Run Creek near Rockford. He had been missing since Monday. He leaves a wife and one child.

—O. D. Clark, aged thirty-six, superintendent of Neff's shingle mills, at Harrison, was

"CONSECRATED TO AN IDEA."

Why the Most Fertile Land in America is Wasted.

A Mistaken Spirit of Kindness Which Is a Hindrance to the Indians and an Outrage to White Men—Dr. Cutler, Who Was a Government Official in the Territory for Many Years, Gives the Sentimentalists Some Plain Talk—Some Ancient and Modern History and Some Plain, Common-Sense Talk.

The following letter addressed to the editor of *The Chicago Inter Ocean* appeared in that paper of a recent date: Some days ago a correspondent of *The Inter Ocean* entered a protest against the opening up to settlement the Indian country south of Kansas and gave some reasons thereof which I will endeavor to answer. "It is, or ought to be, known to the people of this country," says the correspondent, "that any such movement would be impossible without violating the most binding and sacred pledges that any government could make with its people. It has no doubt so often been done in cases of treaties and pledges made to the original possessors of this continent that the public conscience has been blunted, and it is hardly considered a sin or disgrace for a great nation to lie and steal. A convention of border ruffians," continues this writer, "held a week or two ago resolved that it was high time that this territory (Oklahoma) was opened for improvement." Now let us inquire into the true status of the territory that it is contemplated in the Springer bill to open up to settlement and see if our people really are thieves, and the large and enthusiastic body of representative men who met in convention at Kansas City some weeks ago were in fact but "border ruffians," as thus represented.

In the first place, the land that it is proposed to throw open to settlement was sold by the terms of the treaty of 1866 to the United States by the Indians on terms and at a price fixed by the Indians themselves.

It is true that the government names a specific purpose in the treaty for which the lands are to be used (the settlement upon them of freedmen and other tribes of Indians), and proceeded in good faith to locate Kansas and western tribes upon the land after.

A number of the small tribes had been located; the Indians from whom the lands had been purchased

were mustered and went to work in the rich Arkansas bottoms. That summer and fall it was a pleasure to see the beautiful fields of corn, the ground covered with yellow pumpkins and squash, and the Indian getting fat from what his (or rather her) industry had won from the soil.

I give the above incident to illustrate what the Indian could do if he would. But he won't. Of course I know that there are exceptions to the rule. I have spent many years among the Indians and am familiar with Indian life. Among the more civilized tribes, the Cherokees and Choctaws, for instance, there are many intelligent, industrious farmers, but I speak of this raised a howl, but they saw that we were firm, and that it was no work no "sofka." A council was called at once and they concluded to plant the seed, and the women and children were mustered and went to work in the rich Arkansas bottoms. That summer and fall it was a pleasure to see the beautiful fields of corn, the ground covered with yellow pumpkins and squash, and the Indian getting fat from what his (or rather her) industry had won from the soil.

I give the above incident to illustrate what the Indian could do if he would. But he won't. Of course I know that there are exceptions to the rule. I have spent many years among the Indians and am familiar with Indian life. Among the more civilized tribes, the Cherokees and Choctaws, for instance, there are many intelligent, industrious farmers, but I speak of this raised a howl, but they saw that we were firm, and that it was no work no "sofka." A council was called at once and they concluded to plant the seed, and the women and children were mustered and went to work in the rich Arkansas bottoms. That summer and fall it was a pleasure to see the beautiful fields of corn, the ground covered with yellow pumpkins and squash, and the Indian getting fat from what his (or rather her) industry had won from the soil.

Not one foot of this Oklahoma country is in cultivation, or of use to any of the five tribes, except that they lease a portion to some of the cattle barons, and it serves as an apple of discord to engender ill-will against them. Of the five civilized tribes the one that has been most exacting in her demands, and loudest in the cry of persecution, is that of the Cherokee, the most civilized of all; and yet this tribe, although recently engaged in a little intertribal war itself, has found time to pass on the most obnoxious and unjust laws that has disgraced any statute book, a law of wholesale robbery. There are many people who have lived the greater portion of their lives in the Cherokee nation who, though not of Indian blood, have intermarried and have large families and comfortable homes in the nation. A law recently passed by the Cherokee council orders all persons not of Indian blood to leave the country in twenty days. They are to sell their possessions to an Indian only, for what he sees proper to give, and he and his family are cast homeless and hopeless upon the world, with no home of redress or protection from any quarter. If the white man should perpetrate an outrage of this kind on the Indian what a howl of indignation would resound from one end of the continent to the other.

Over 13,000,000 acres, including the lands in the Cherokee strip, which were sold in a previous treaty, and that disposed of by the treaty of 1866 were then sold to the United States. Of the lands purchased of the Cherokees some 2,000,000 acres have been disposed of in the settlement of other tribes, for which the Cherokees have received over a half million of dollars. There still remains 6,022,759 acres of undisposed and unoccupied Cherokee land.

By the treaty of 1866 the Creeks ceded to the United States 3,250,560

acres, the west half of their domain,

for which they received \$975,168, and the Seminoles ceded 2,169,080. The Seminoles received in part pay, 200,000 acres of the land acquired from the Creeks in the treaty of the same year. The land thus acquired in the treaty of 1866 goes to make up the territory of Oklahoma proper. The five civilized tribes have left, as a perpetual domain, a rich and fertile country, nearly 200 miles square, and containing within a fraction of 20,000,000 acres of good land as there is on the continent.

—The Salamonie River is high and spread all over first bottom lands east of Mountpelier. The damages to fences and small buildings along the banks will be heavy. Heavy drifts, which have been accumulating for two years, are being washed away and many valuable bridges below that place are in danger from the flood.

—Lapel, has a case of genuine black leprosy. The victim is a young man named Frank Smith. His body is completely covered with large black and greenish spots. The flesh is decaying and dropping off, leaving the bone bare. Much excitement prevails in the vicinity, as the disease is known to be highly contagious.

—Ira Decker, a pupil in the city school of Brazil, while digging in some rubbish near the furnace, is supposed to have unearthed germs of scarlet fever, from an attack of which he died. No case has been known there for a year, and no other case exists.

The attorney general pronounces his case the most virulent met in his practice for several years.

—A criminal libel suit was filed against

the *Democrat*, of Huntington, by Lewis Garretson, superintendent of the County Infirmary. A letter was published in the paper named which was written by D. D. Kingsley, a former inmate of the institution, exposing the alleged management of the affair, which created much comment throughout the county. Will R. Emery and Ben F. Billiter, the publishers, were arrested, and bond placed at \$200 each.

—The long-continued trouble between Alfred Purdue and his wife at Indianapolis culminated in the husband being sent to the county jail. Mrs. Purdue secured a divorce some time ago and also the custody of their only child, but when an officer sought to put her in possession of the child it could not be found. Purdue was called into court, but stated he knew where the child was. He was then fined \$100 and sent to jail until he should divulge the child's hiding-place.

—Divided among 60,000 people the present population of the five civilized tribes, it would give about 330 acres to the individual. Now if we estimate five to the family, which is a small estimate for these people, we have 1,650 acres to the family. Where there is one Indian that cultivates fifty acres there are 100 that are content with ten or less. Where on earth, can you point to a people better provided for? Every parent, of course, realizes the necessity of so training the child as to properly fit it for the great battle of life, yet how often do we see instances where the overindulgence and mismanagement of the parent sows the seed of idleness and engenders such a spirit of dependence as to wholly unfit him for the great struggle that is to follow when the own entirely upon his own resources.

—It is a question if the policy of the government in taking care of her Indian wards is not an illustration of this proposition. Almost from the days of Washington large annuities have been paid from year to year, and the Indian has been taught to depend entirely upon the government for support.

—During President Lincoln's administration the writer was United States Indian agent for one of the civilized tribes, the Creeks, and had the larger portion of the loyal Indians of the territory to clothe and feed for some years.

Although our country was engaged in one of the most fearful intertribal wars known to history, every want and requirement of the wards of the nation was as carefully provided for as they had been in peace and prosperity. Millions of dollars were thus expended annually.

Looking over the rich valleys of the Arkansas river some of us conceived the idea that we might relieve the overtaxed government to a small extent of some of this expense.

Being called to Washington during the winter the subject was presented to the Hon. William P. Dole, commissioner of Indian affairs and the Hon. Caleb C. Smith, secretary of the interior, who entered fully into the plan and promised all the seeds and agricultural implements that we should require in order that the Indians might raise grain and thus help to provide for their

own wants.

In the early spring, in distributing the grain to the Indians for planting, I fortunately only gave out one-half. The necessity of raising a crop was presented to them in the strongest light, but after waiting a sufficient time, and seeing no steps taken in that direction, a council of the head men was called, and the cause of the delay inquired into. The inquiry simply elicited the fact that they had eaten the grain. They were then very firmly assured that the remaining seed would be issued to them, and that all rations would cease until it was put in the ground. Ration day came, and but little had been done. As we killed forty bees, and issued 200 bushels of corn, eighty sacks of flour, etc., this was quite an important day to the Indian. The chiefs and town captains gathered for their rations, but I told them that as there had been but little work done there would be no distribution. Of course this raised a howl, but they saw that we were firm, and that it was no work no "sofka."

A council was called at once and they concluded to plant the seed, and the women and children were mustered and went to work in the rich Arkansas bottoms. That summer and fall it was a pleasure to see the beautiful fields of corn, the ground covered with yellow pumpkins and squash, and the Indian getting fat from what his (or rather her) industry had won from the soil.

But our so-called philanthropist says, "Stand off; these lands are consecrated to an idea." The fact that the Indian has no use for them counts for nothing. The fact that they would make happy and prosperous homes for thousands of needy, suffering people counts for nothing. The integrity of the idea must be preserved. Away with such philanthropy! It is in keeping with that which finds a mountain of imaginary want in some far-off island in the Pacific, and shuts the eye to the horrible misery and suffering under the very nose and among our own brothers and sisters.

It is no doubt proper and right that the government should continue to support the Indians that their annuities should be promptly paid, but there is no good reason why a large body of the very best land in the country should lie idle and unproductive when there are hundreds and thousands of homeless people around us.

If the government would do more toward fostering industry among the red men and help them to develop their country and make it what it should be, one of the best agricultural districts of the continent, it would not be long before the United States would be relieved of the necessity for the support of the Indians, while they, as the largest land owners in the United States, would become the most prosperous and wealthy community on the American continent.

G. A. CUTLER M. D.

The whole question sums itself up in this:

"In our anxiety to care for and protect our red brother, must we wholly ignore the claims of the white? On the one hand we have a people claiming twenty, an hundred times more land than they can—or, rather, will—put to use; land capable of producing cereals sufficient to supply the wants of a great nation. On the other we have thousands of needy, industrious, worthy and homeless people ready and anxious to enter on the land and make it blossom as the rose, and with industry, wing from its fertile soil bread-stuffs and the necessities of life, not only for the needy white people, but for the red brother himself."

But our so-called philanthropist says,

"Stand off; these lands are consecrated to an idea."

The fact that the Indian has no use for them counts for nothing.

The fact that they would make happy and prosperous homes for thousands of needy, suffering people counts for nothing.

The integrity of the idea must be preserved.

Away with such philanthropy!

It is in keeping with that which finds a mountain of imaginary want in some far-off island in the Pacific, and shuts the eye to the horrible misery and suffering under the very nose and among our own brothers and sisters.

And while his mother paused at the gate looking at a woman who was riding past, to see whether she had a new hat or her old one made over, little Willie asked a few more questions.

And it was so that all of the boy's questions were short, but the answers to them were long and exceedingly difficult.

And it was three hours before the woman returned, but Dollinger thought it was three months, for his offspring

had indeed sprouted from shoulder blades they shoot out from below the waist.

It is impossible to think seriously of anything in heaven above or on the earth beneath

The Upsilonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

Republican County Convention.
A Republican County Convention to elect eight delegates to the Republican State Convention will be held at Grand Rapids on Tuesday, May 8, 1888, for the purpose of electing four delegates to the convention and four delegates to the state Republican Convention; also to elect eighteen delegates to the Convention of the Second Congressional District, to be called Heister, and, in addition, to elect a chairman of the county Republican State Central Committee, to appoint a County Committee and a chairman and secretary of the same, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on

Tuesday, April 24, 1888.

at 11 o'clock a.m. The cities, wards, and townships will be entitled to delegates in the County Convention as follows:

First Ward	Pittsfield	4
Second	5 Salem	7
Third	4 Saline	7
Fourth	5 Marion	4
Fifth	5 Superior	8
Sixth	3 Sylvan	4
Ann Arbor Town	4 Webster	4
Ann Arbor City	4	4
Bridgewater	4 Ypsilanti Town	5
Dexter	3 Ypsilanti City	4
Freedom	4 First Ward	4
Freedom	4 Second	4
Lodi	4 Third	4
Lyndon	3 Fourth	5
Manchester	5 Fifth	4
Northfield	5	5

By order of the Committee.

W. M. OSBAND, Chairman.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention, the Washtenaw County Republican Club will meet to transact important business, and a full attendance is requested.

Upsilonian Cancers.

The republicans of Ypsilanti township are requested to meet in caucus, in D. C. Griffen's Office, Ypsilanti, Saturday, April 21, for the purpose of electing five delegates to the County Convention to be held in Ann Arbor, April 24. By order of the Committee.

W. M. OSBAND, Chairman.

Hon. John K. Boies of Hudson is favorably mentioned in connection with the appointment of delegates at large to the republican national convention at Chicago. Mr. Boies is well known in Michigan and we can name no more acceptable or worthy representative of genuine republicanism than for honor. Washtenaw county endorses him heartily.

Prof. M. L. D'Ooge of the Michigan University will lecture at the Congregational church next Wednesday evening, April 25. Subject—"Life in Greece." Admission 25 cents.

Phil. S. Greiner's Bad Boy, to be presented at the Opera House to-night, is endorsed as the most perfect interpretation of the mischievous and irrepressible urchin ever seen.

Personal.

Miss Emma Mine has gone to Losco to visit her sister, Mrs. L. F. Peet.

Miss Susie J. Lamb, who has completed the course in the shorthand department of the Cleary Business College, has accepted a position with Hiram Walker & Sons of Walkerville, Ont., at \$50 per month.

Miss Nellie McMahon, of Manchester, is spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Lois McMahon, of the Normal.

B. M. Damon and daughter Avonia are visiting friends in Saginaw and Chesaning.

Mrs. Ida Donaldson of Saline paid Mrs. W. B. Eddy a visit last Friday remaining until Monday.

Miss Rosella Childs of Whittaker spent a few days this week, with Miss Lettie Wilkinson.

Mr. Thomas Rowe of the M. C. R. R. and wife from Jackson, have been visiting friends in the city and vicinity this week.

Dr. E. N. Root of Northville has been at The Sanitarium for several days past for treatment. He returned to Northville, yesterday but expects to return after a few days.

Mr. D. C. Batchelder returned this week from a visit to Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Norton leave tomorrow afternoon for a two weeks' visit among old friends in Albion, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo.

The Mystic Circle.

One of the most rapid-growing and prosperous beneficiary societies yet organized, is the Fraternal Mystic Circle, which originated at Columbus, Ohio, about four years ago, and had in December 1000 members and 67 subordinate lodges, called Rulings. Eight of these were in Michigan. Ypsilanti Ruling No. 25 was organized in January, with twenty charter members, and at the last meeting it was decided to admit twenty more on equal terms with the charter members, which only requires a fee of \$5. The object of this is to fill up the membership as speedily as possible, and it will of course be taken advantage of by those desiring membership. Seven applications are now pending.

The officers are—F. H. Barnum, W. R.; J. H. Manning, W. V. R.; P. W. Carpenter, W. Rec.; W. L. Pack, W. Treas.; H. D. Wells, W. Col.; Fred S. Davis, W. Chap.; L. M. James, W. W.; J. H. Sanford, W. W. W.; B. D. Thompson, W. G.; A. J. Mayhew, W. S.; W. H. Deuble, F. H. Barnum, J. H. Manning, Trustees.

Features in this organization which promise to give it exceptional strength and popularity are, the prohibited classes and sections, a reserve fund of 10 per cent. of the assessments to relieve any future heavy assessments, and the payment of a half benefit upon the occurrence of total disability. The prohibited sections are the yellow fever regions of the South, embracing the south Atlantic and Gulf States (except northern Georgia), Arkansas, and the portions of Tennessee and Kentucky west of the Tennessee River; and the prohibited classes are saloon keepers, bar tenders, brewers, distillers, sailors, train men, firemen, policemen, miners, and others in hazardous occupations; and benefits are prohibited in case of death or disability in a mob, riot, insurrection or war. As a result there were only three assessments last year, and one so far this year.

High School Notes.

Miss Nellie Horner, a former member of the H. S., visited us Monday.

Chas. Davis and Howard Collins have left school. The latter can now be found at the Dress Stay factory.

Mrs. Ina Hay re-entered school Monday after an absence of about three weeks.

During the absence of Mrs. Gilbert, the latter part of last week, the pupils in her room were taught by Alex. Hardy.

A bottle of Bixby's stove dressing, for 10 cents at The Bazaar.

A Protest.

"Oh! those pesky rules! more than a million of them! I just hate arithmetic!" These words were uttered by a youngster on the way home from school. A further remark revealed the fact that examination was pending, hence the outburst.

Now, Mr. Editor, why is it that arithmetic is the great stumbling block to the pupil's progress in the public schools?

As it stands now, promotion depends mainly upon the pupil's standing in arithmetic; failure in that debars him from advancing with his class; failure in that often sends him back a grade, even if he is well up in other studies. Then comes discouragement; perhaps he tries the Normal, perhaps he drops out of school entirely.

That is the test of an examination in arithmetic for promotion? Is it the ability to add, subtract, and multiply or divide, as the case may be, with correctness and facility? Oh, no, it is largely the ability to give abstract definitions, to recite the "pesky rules." As soon as the pupil in the primaries begins to work with figures on slate or blackboard, he must rise and explain the how of each successive step, and that too in the studied language of the bookmaker.

Grade after grade, this explaining, together with the giving of rules and definitions, is made a leading feature of the daily recitation in arithmetic. As a result of this method of teaching, we find the fifth and sixth grades still counting on his fingers, still stumbling over the simplest of mental questions. Here is an instance—Patsy (twelve years old) being asked the other day to tell how many pencils could be bought for thirty cents when six cost eighteen, gave the correct answer on the second trial.

Last Patsy is not an average pupil, we put the same question to Joseph Brown. Joseph is a year older than Patsy and has been in the public school for six years. He says "six—in eighteen, six—in eighteen—three times; why I could buy ten pencils?" Right, Joseph must have a place in the postoffice.

Then we ask him how many pencils he could buy if six pencils cost fifteen cents and he says "six—in fifteen, six—in fifteen—twice, and some pennies over; can't be done."

Shade of the great Colburn, where art thou? Give Joseph and his comrades in the classroom a few long columns of figures to add, note how slowly they labor through them, and note how many of them fail in getting a correct result. What explains their slowness and inaccuracies? The answer is plain. It is due to their imperfect knowledge of the addition table and the want of drill.

Oh, it is deplorable! burdening the child's memory with so much useless verbiage at the expense of that time which should be given to numerical work and numerical drill; drill on the tables and in the practical use of them, which alone makes the pupil familiar with numbers and the laws that govern them.

Children of ordinary ability, trained in right methods from the age of seven to fourteen, will at the end of that time be able to manipulate figures with surprising rapidity and accuracy, and with delightful ease; and to them arithmetic will never be a bugbear. Moreover, if at the age of thirteen or fourteen some of them leave school for work (and a large number of the boys do), they have that part of arithmetic to carry with them which will be of real service to them in life.

On the other hand, with the present routine grind in definitions, rules, and explanations, a pupil may worry on through all the technicalities from addition to aligation, and yet fail to secure a common clerkship, because of inaccuracies and want of dispatch in handling figures.

Pertinent to this question are the recent words of Gen. Francis Walker: "If any greater wrong short of a permanent injury to health, can be done a child than to send him out into the world to earn his living without the ability to conduct numerical operations accurately and with reasonable rapidity, it is difficult to see in what the injury would consist."

Mr. Editor, please emphasize this remark to our School Board and inform them they are committing just that *wrong*, year after year.

Neighborhood.

WILLIS.
Mrs. Dr. Sams of Hillsdale, and Mrs. Eli Moore of Ann Arbor, were visiting us last week.

Mrs. Alford Smith went to Adrian last week to see her son, who is having his eyes doctored by a physician who claims he can cure them.

Rev. Edward Wood has a brother visiting him.

George Smith has bought 56 acres of land of D. W. Potter at \$40 per acre. He is moving on to it.

Devier Butts of Monroe Co. visited friends here last week.

Robert Wilson is moving on his father's place.

Mr. Budd has rented the Peyton farm and is moving there.

Mr. Tuller is sick with the measles.

Martin Dawson is moving to his farm.

Carlo Childs of St. Ignace is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. Webster Childs.

Mrs. Strong of Belleville visited her daughter, Mrs. Nate Sherman, last week.

SALINE.

Geo. C. Lindsey has gone to Battle Creek on a prospecting tour.

Mrs. E. W. Wallace left Monday evening for Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. G. C. Lindsey is visiting friends in Ann Arbor.

Geo. Barr and Agnes Clark were married the 5th inst., at the residence of A. D. Parsons in Pittsfield.

Mrs. A. K. Rouse visited at Bridgewater last week.

The rabbits destroyed about \$50 worth of pear trees for G. J. Nisly.

Michael Mohart has rented the Krause farm, situated on the Ann Arbor gravel road.

Martin Burroughs is reported to be gradually failing.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Collins, who recently bought the Kidder farm, 5 miles southwest of here, were surprised by about 70 of their friends, on the 3d inst. They report a very pleasant time.

Mrs. Hood is building an addition to her house on Henry street.

Bogus Baking Powder Tests.

Rather ingenious but not less fraudulent are the pretended tests of baking powder being made in many of our kitchens by agents who are trying to further the sale of a Chicago article. These so-called tests consist in mixing separately, with water, a sample of the baking powder found in the house and of that carried by the agent. From that form the house, if a pure article, the bubbles of gas will rise and burst on top like those from a glass of champagne. The Chicago baking powder which they claim is the best, when mixed with water, will show no extra froth upon the top of the mixture which is claimed as evidence of superiority.

Try Foster's 25 cent Japan tea and 18 cent roast coffee.

MOXIE

Has created the greatest excitement, demand, and as a beverage, in two years, ever witnessed in the history of trade, from the fact that it brings nervous, exhausted, overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days. Cures the uncontrollable appetite for liquors and tobacco at once, and has recovered a large number of cases of old helpless paralysis as a food only.

NERVE

It has lately created an immense excitement in Malden, Mass., in recovering the twelve year old daughter of John Nicholson, 735 Main Street, of an old helpless case of general paralysis, from which she was speechless. She is now a romping healthy school-girl.

FOOD

It is neither medicine nor stimulant, but a plant that yields a rich nutriment for the system, which removes cases of debility of the system, digestion within a few days or weeks and contains no more alcohol than bread or ice cream, and is the richest beverage known. Druggists have it. For home use buy the Moxie Syrup for 75 cents a 30 oz. bottle, and three doses a day will cure you of all your ills. It will cost you twice a cent a tumbler. Three tumblers a day will give you double powers of endurance.

MOXIE NERVE FOOD CO., LOWELL, MASS.

change. Of course, any statements made in reference to other baking powders, by parties caught in practising such tricks as these for the purpose of deceiving the public, will be entitled to no credit.

It is probably wisest in the interest of our families, and to prevent our food from being contaminated by tramps of this kind, to turn all persons who wish or attempt to tamper with it unceremoniously from the door, and to use those articles only which experience has proved satisfactory, or the official tests have established as pure and wholesome.

SPANISH SONG.

Señorita, red thy lips
As the roses in the South;
Is it ye or may not slips
Bind the templed mouth?

Captive to thy sorcery,
Cruel kindness thou dost show;
Sweetheart, if thou lovest me,
Break the spell and let me go.

—Samuel Minturn Peck.

Ladies' Library Association.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Ladies of the Association:

The return of this anniversary closes the nineteenth year of our existence as an Association. While the report given at this time may present no striking marks of progress, when compared with former years, still we feel that there has been a steadily increasing and healthful improvement, quite encouraging to the Board of Directors and all who are interested in the welfare of the Library.

There has been during the year twelve regular and two special meetings, with an average attendance of 9-2-7. Once only there was no quorum. It would be very satisfactory if a larger number of the members were present at every meeting, as the counsel and advice of each is always needed. However, the fine for non-attendance proves in the course of a year quite an addition to our treasury.

Last June was the third time we were given the privilege of providing the Alumini dinner, thereby adding to our treasury about \$115, for which privilege our thanks are due Principal Sill and members of the State Board. We would also express our gratitude to all the friends who so generously responded to our solicitations at that time, and to those not members of the Board who so cheerfully lent a helping hand. No other special effort has been made during the year to replenish our treasury, as the ladies do not wish to overtax our generous public.

The book committee has been allowed the usual amount with which to place new books upon our shelves each quarter, and has given us selections from each department of literature and a particularly good selection of juvenile works. It was thought best to try the experiment of placing upon our table some one of the magazines of the day for the benefit and pleasure of those who had some time to spend at the Library, and Little's Weekly was selected for that purpose.

We are grateful for the receipt of several books, as gifts from individuals, and also a number of volumes of public documents from the State Capitol, and would remember the editors of our city papers, who so kindly favor us as opportunity offers.

Another cause for gratitude is that none of our members have been removed by the hand of death, and that harmony has existed in all the deliberations of the Board, and kindly feelings between it and members of the Association.

Thankful for the past and hopeful for the future, this report is respectfully submitted.

MRS. C. E. SAMSON,

April 3, 1888. REC. SEC.

Officers elected for the ensuing year: